

Being optimistic about future prospects:

1: Falsifying classes of DE models

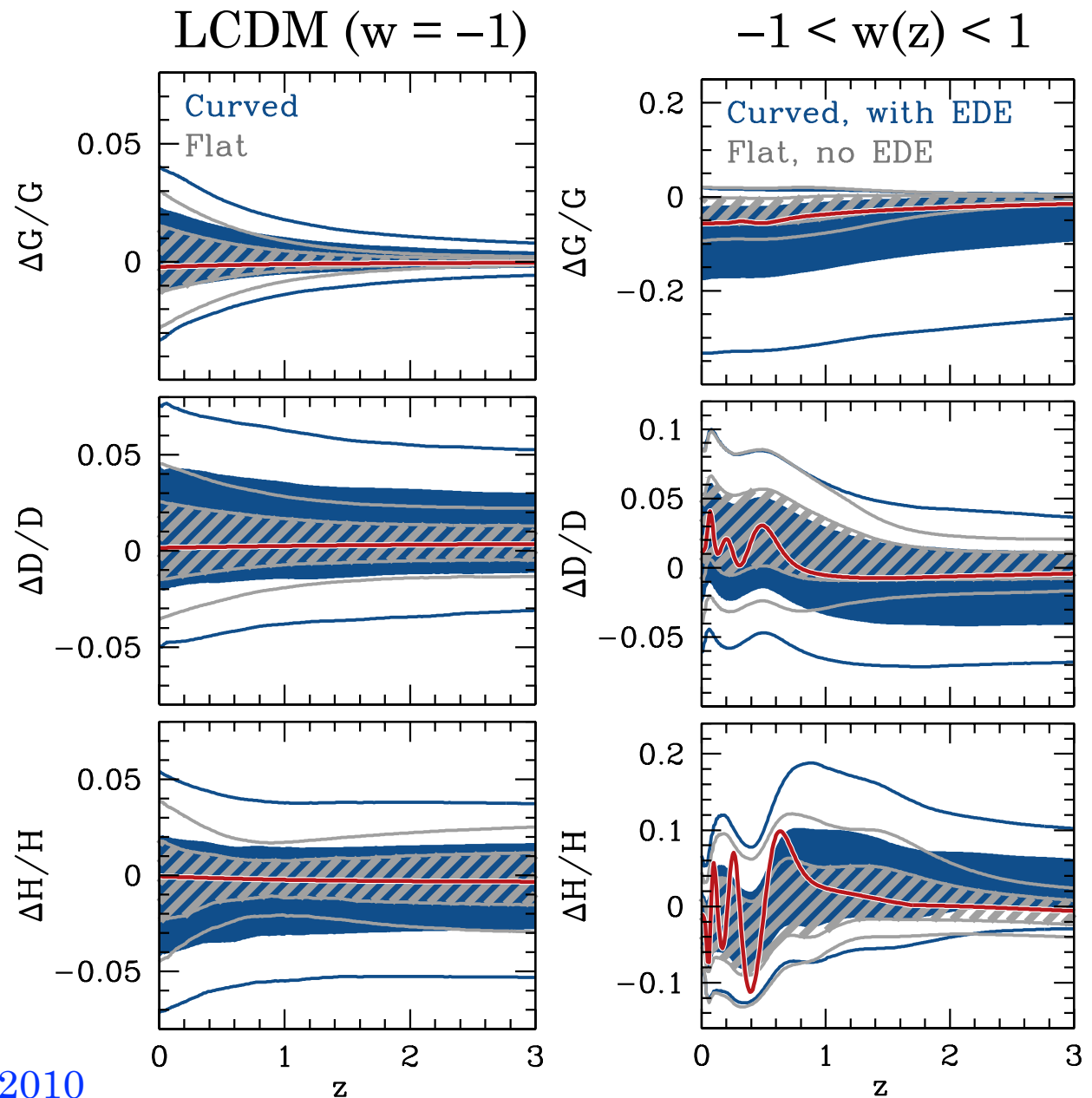
- ▶ Even rather **general paradigms for cosmic acceleration** (varying w , curved, early DE, ...) lead to **rather tight predictions** on observable quantities...
- ▶ ... and can therefore be ruled out with future distance + growth data

Falsifying **classes** of DE models

Predictions on D/G/H
(68% and 95%)
from **current data**
(SN+CMB+BAO+ H_0)

Allowed **deviations**
around best-fit
LCDM value shown

Red curve:
sample model
consistent with data

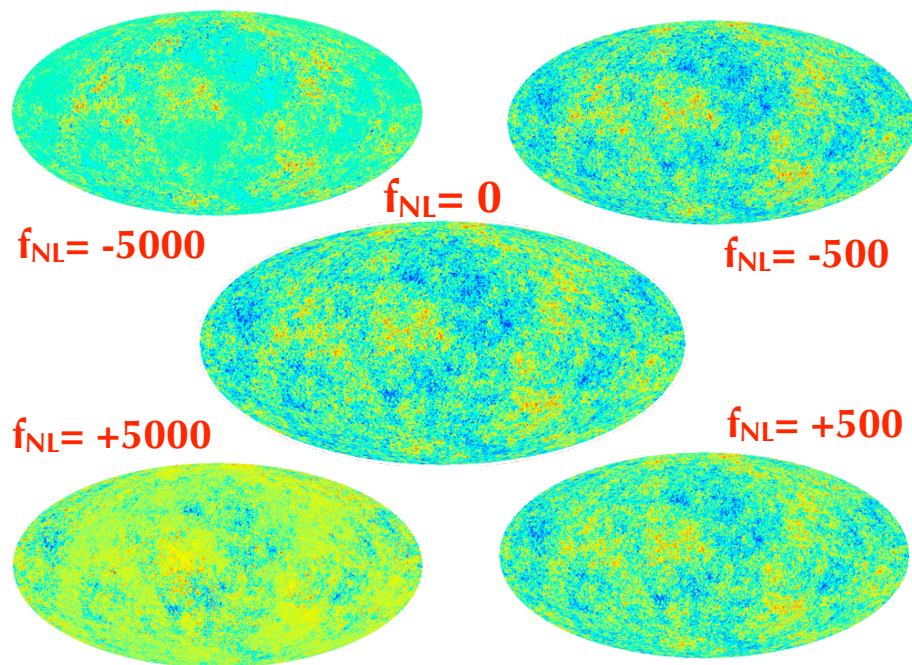


Being optimistic about future prospects:

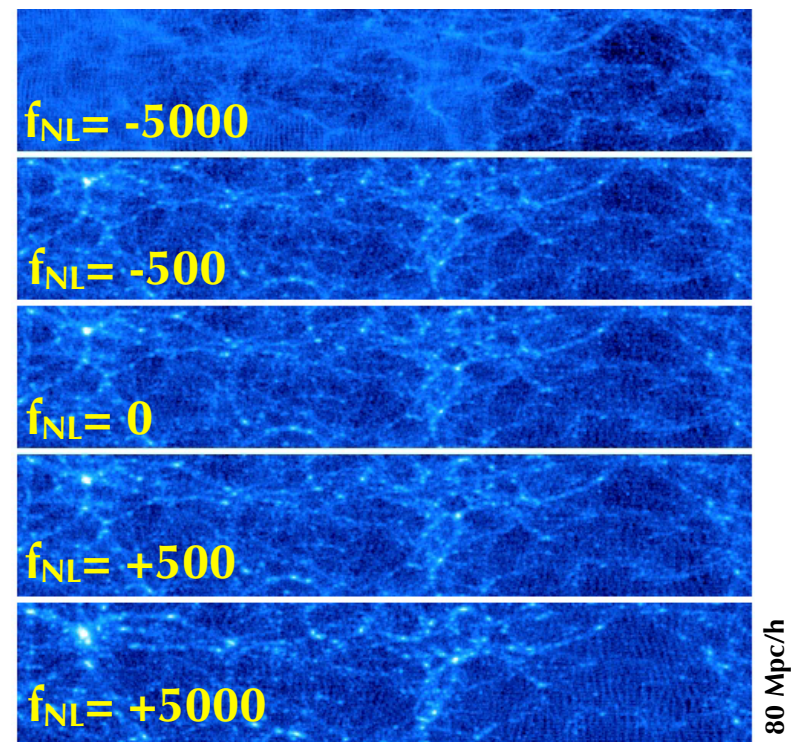
2: Inner Space - Outer Space, circa 2020

Different observations on different scales with different systematics
but measuring the same fundamental quantities

Example: primordial non-Gaussianity



CMB



375 Mpc/h

80 Mpc/h

LSS

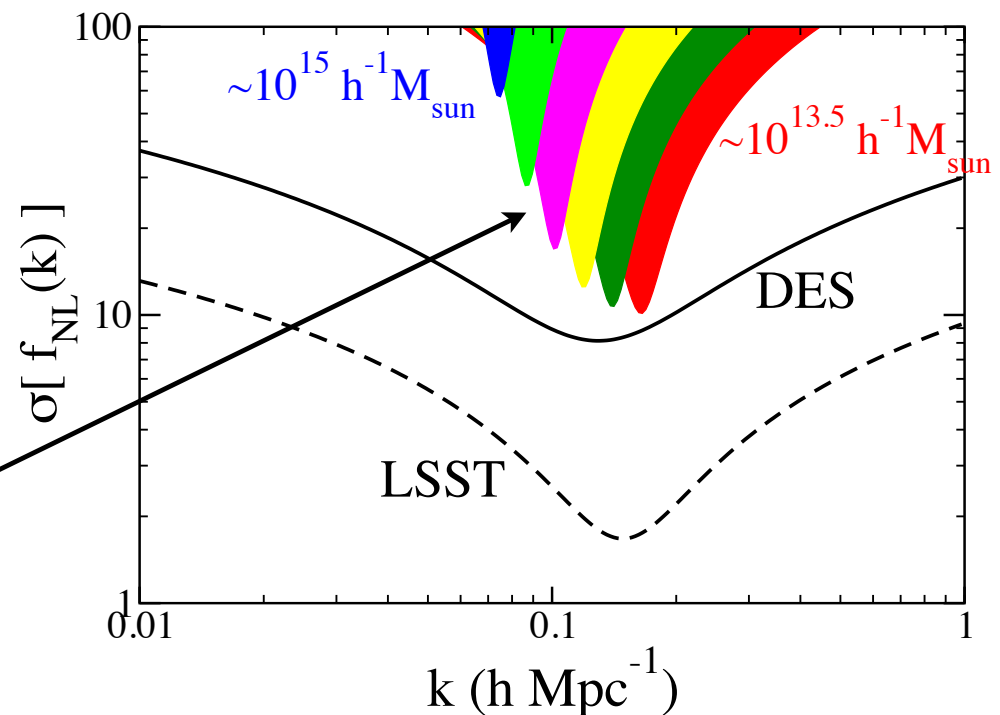
Example: using LSS to probe scale-dependent primordial non-Gaussianity

- ▶ Scale-dep NG models are motivated by particle theory (single-field inflation with self-interaction; mixed curvaton-inflaton models)
- ▶ Effects on LSS are significant, but theory predictions are uncertain
⇒ ongoing theoretical and simulation work
- ▶ Understanding of astrophysics (of DM halos, etc) required in order to probe fundamental physics

Scale-dep. ansatz:

$$f_{\text{NL}}(k) = f_{\text{NL}}(k_p) \left(\frac{k}{k_p} \right)^{n_f}.$$

Halos of mass M probe
NG on scale $k \sim M^{-1/3}$



I. Margins

- The easiest and cheapest way(s) to increase your forecast DE FoM within finite resources are to:
 - Switch from $N \sigma \rightarrow (N-1) \sigma$ detections.
 - Ignore the greatest number of losses in your system.
 - Assume that a $\gg 10\sigma$ systematic error will be estimated statistically and subtracted.
- This is **not** the way to construct a robust DE program!
 - But there is a real danger that this is what FoM-based “optimizations” will give us.
 - ... and then reality will come and we will lose some throughput, have to reject some data, ...

II. Understanding & Controlling Systematic Errors

- **This is critical.** (I think we all at least nominally get this.)
- Understanding is key – not just philosophizing.
 - Systematics not just a function of headline technique.
 - How do you know you didn't just get lucky last time/won't break something?
- **We don't have enough people working on this and don't use the ones we have effectively.** Why not?

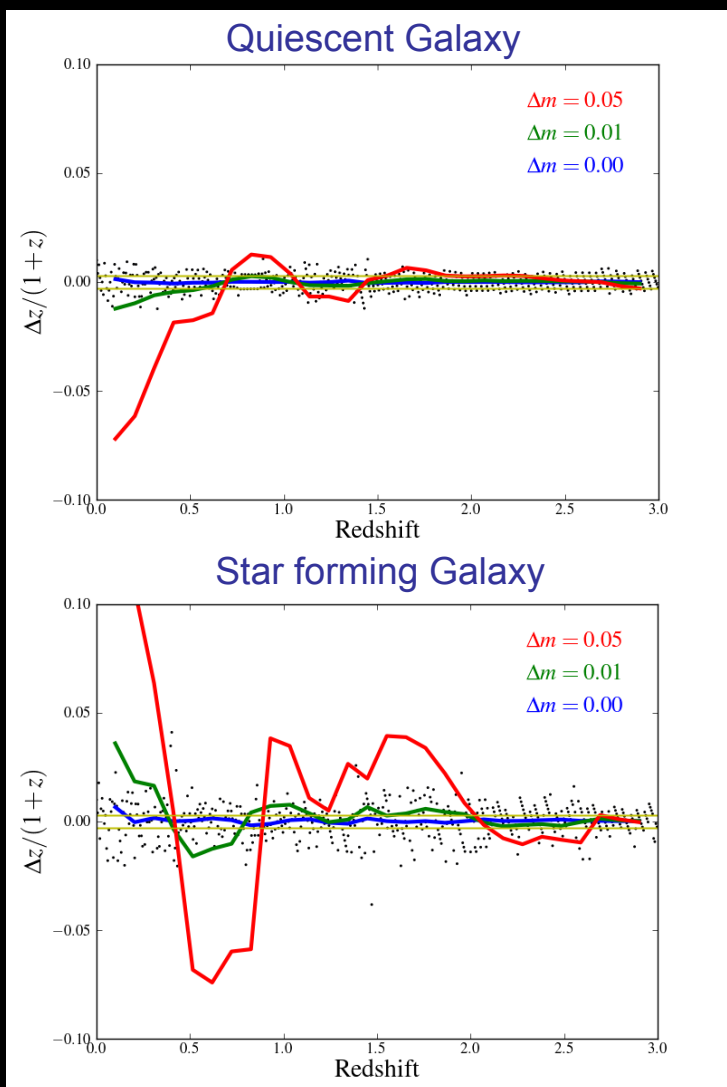
[My possibly biased answers as a weak lensing person; I am guilty of all of these.]

- Perception that you will be invisible and won't get a job.
- Risk: what happens to me if I personally don't solve the problem in <3 years, or the future project using X method get axed?
- Graduate/postdoc education rarely emphasizes the fundamental reasons why algorithms work or don't. WL is largely algorithm limited
 - too much time is spent using/perturbing canned/hacked algorithms that need to be replaced with custom tools.

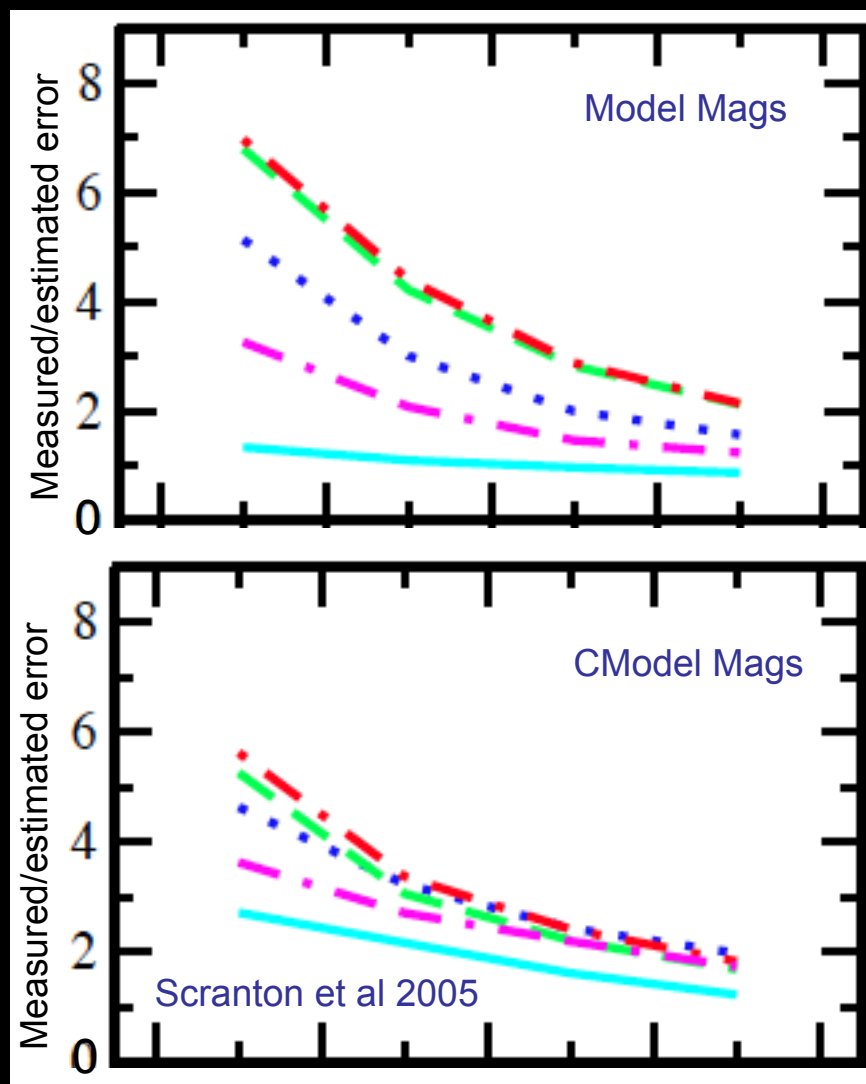
III. The Space Mission

- Dark energy did very well in Astro2010. Both ground (LSST) and space (WFIRST) priorities highly relevant to DE.
- DE is **one** of several objectives – it does not get all 5 years.
 - The demand by many users is a good thing!
 - No whining, please!
- Fitting all 3 techniques in the timeline:
 - **Will** be a challenge
 - **Is** recognized as needed to achieve full potential of SN + WL + BAO
 - **Won't** give us everything an optimized 1-technique mission could do
 - **Will** make major advances in volume/quality over what can be done from the ground alone (but synergy with LSST is essential)
- Uncertainties:
 - Would like to collaborate with Europe, but there have been challenges.

What limits the science?



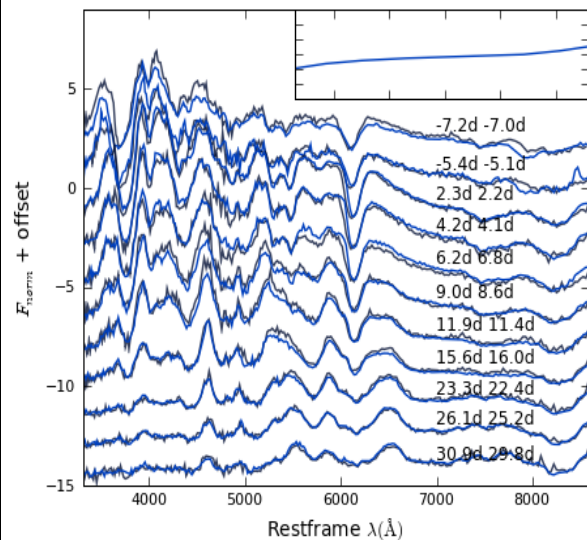
Photometric Calibration – offsets introduce bias in redshift estimation



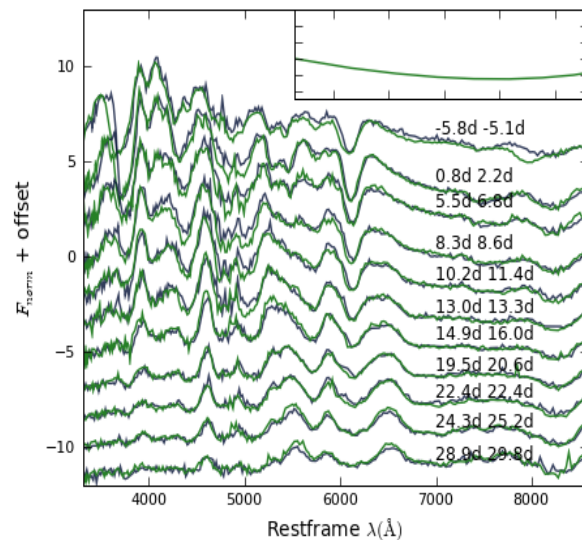
Error Estimation – color dependence in the estimation of photometric errors

SN Twins

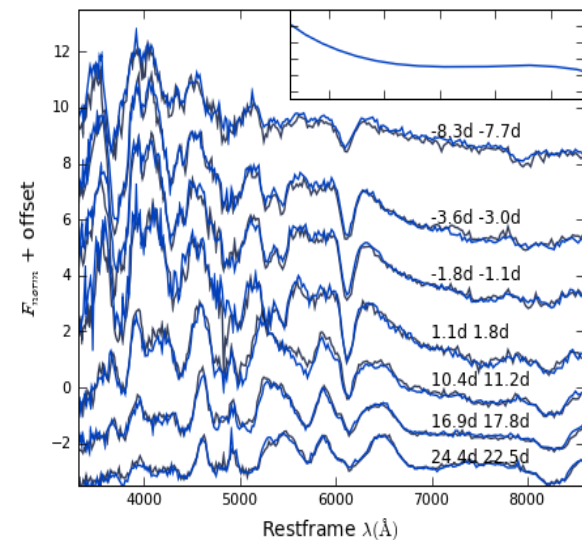
SNF20080623-001 & SNF20070810-004*Warp



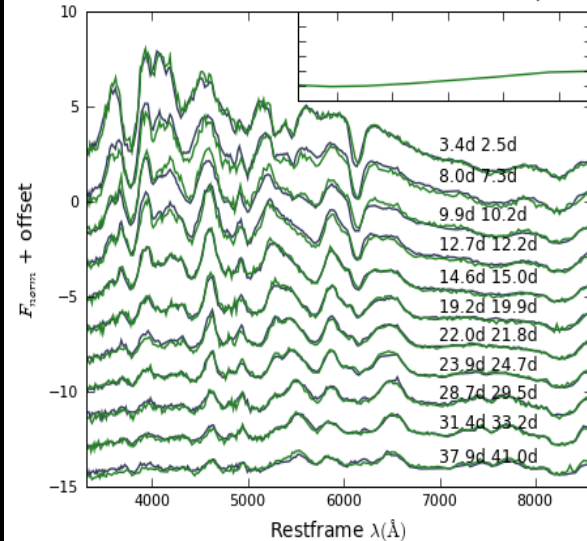
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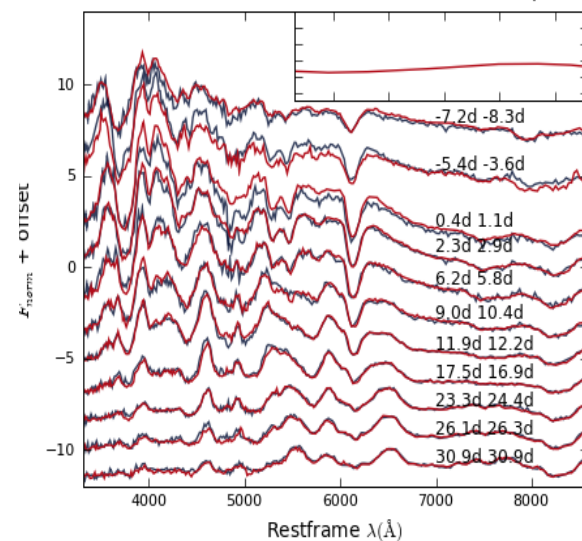
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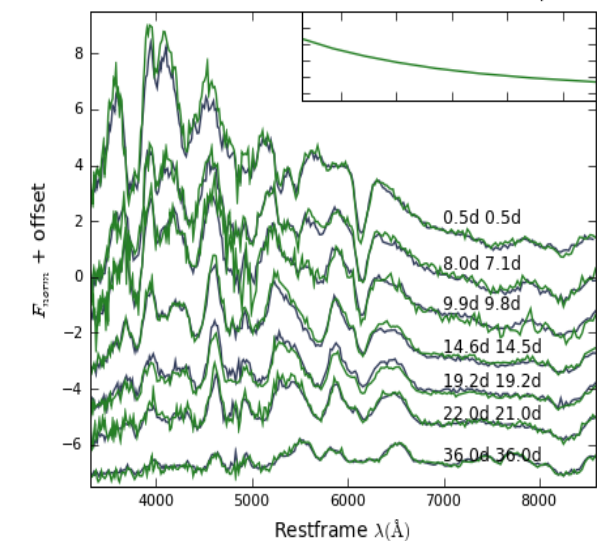
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SNF20080623-001 & SNF20070630-006*Warp



SNF20070725-001 & SNF20070424-003*Warp

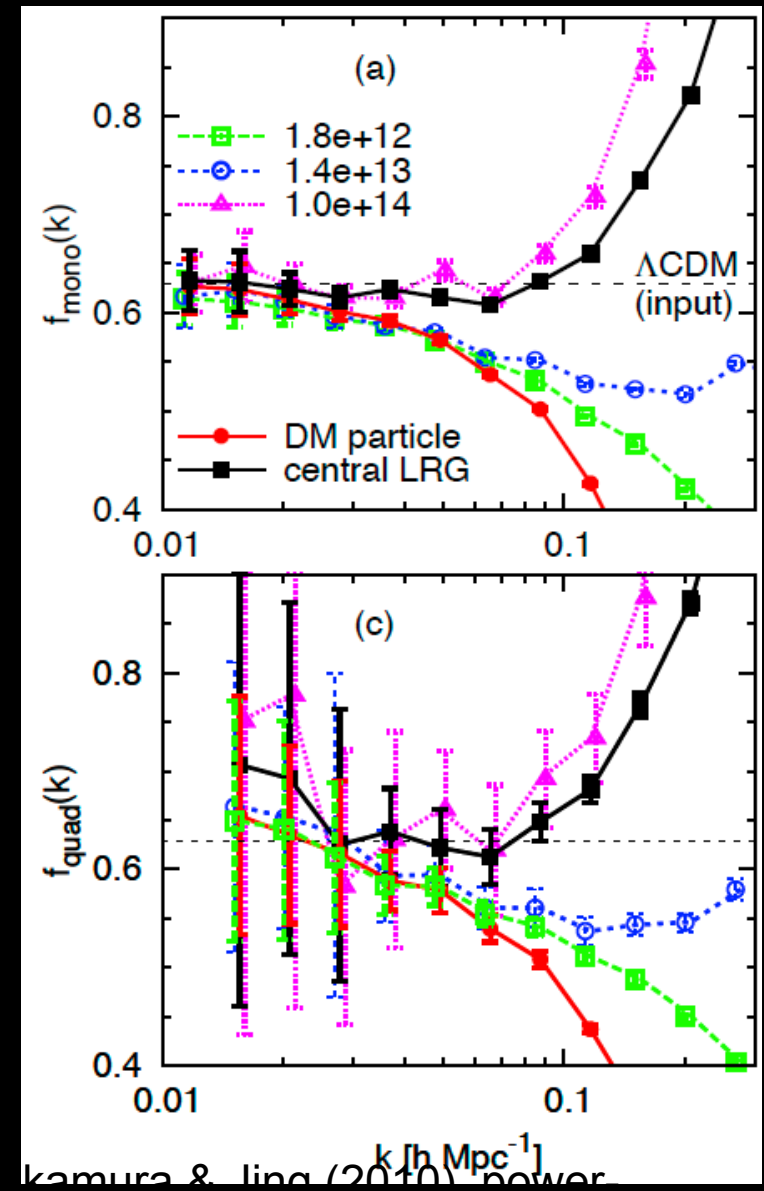


Difficulties with standard RSD technique:

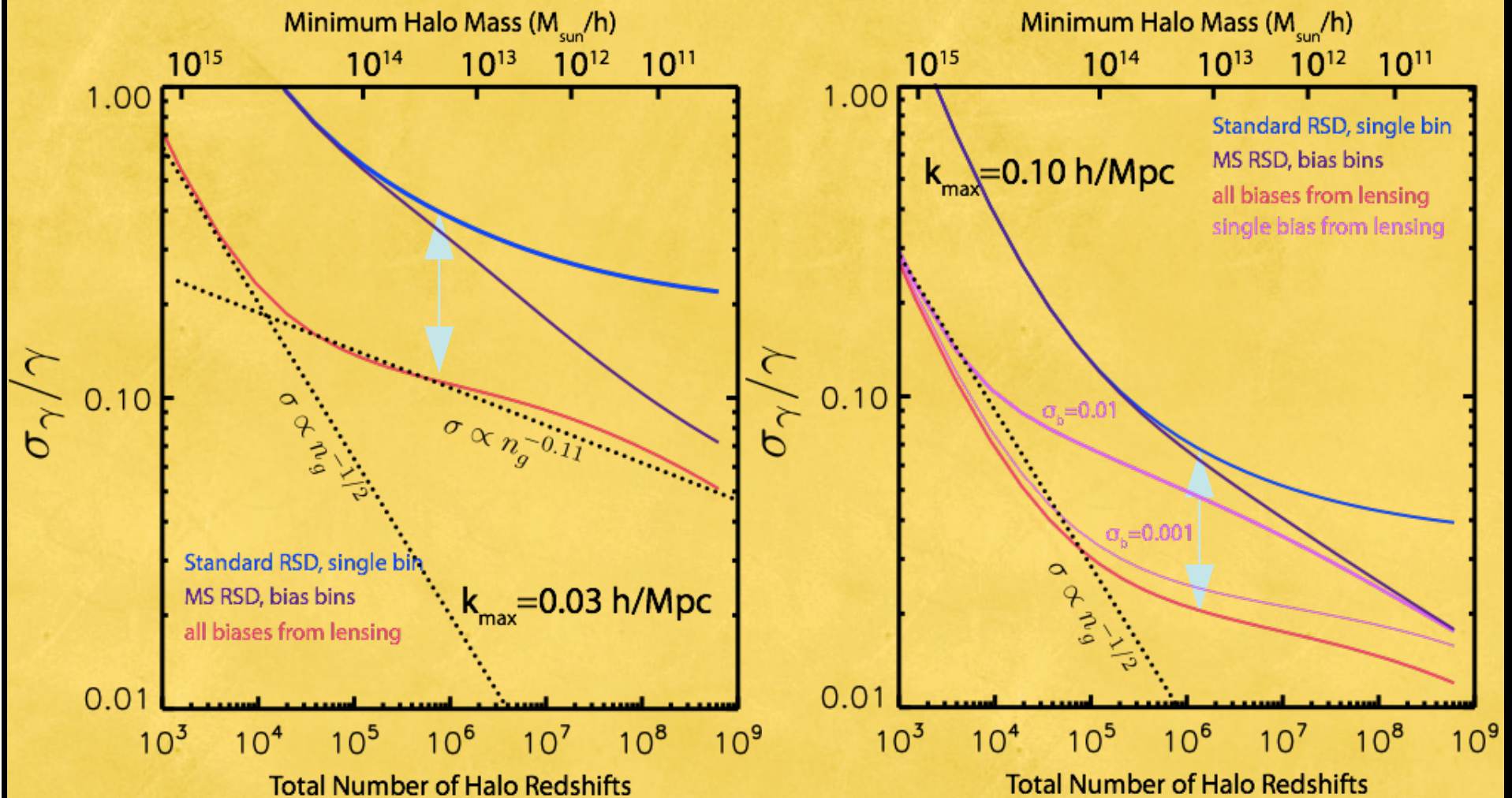
$$P_s = (b + f\mu^2)^2 P = f^2 P [b/f + \mu^2]^2$$

- f is degenerate with b . Can extract $f^2 P = f^2 G^2 P_0$.
- Kaiser formula valid only on very large scales, $k < 0.1 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ at best?
- *Sample Variance!*

$$\sigma_{\ln fG} \geq \sqrt{11/N_m}$$



WL data increases effective volume of RSD 10-fold



Assuming 1/2-sky survey of $z=0.5 \pm 0.05$

Questions for discussion

- What is the post-DES, post-BOSS goal? Seeking $w \neq -1$? Or tests of GR? Falsifying specific other models? Do these need distinct experiments or have different prospects?
- Are we prepared to deal with reduction of LSST data? What techniques & strategies are essential to get what we can from ground-based visible imaging surveys?
- If LSST goes forth, what additional data are *necessary* to enable a great advance in DE constraints over DES/BOSS?
- What are the essential, most productive aspects of the future experimental program?